

- Registration

Date : 196-15/32

Authors : Kellist, P. I., Cand. Biol. Sci.

Title : Restoration of forests on transient swamps in the Estonian SSR

Periodical : Priroda 43/11, 104-105, Nov 1954

Abstract : An explanation is given of how the cutting away of forests in Estonia causes a reduction in moisture and a drying out of the swamp, which results in a change in the vegetation in the swamp, and the start of new growth of trees. Artificial draining is also mentioned. Figures and tables are included in the article, along with 10 figures and 10 illustrations.

Institution : ... Inst Zoology & Botany, Akad. SSR

Submitted : ...

KOLLIST, P.

Influence of the origin of the seed to the growth of the pine and the spruce. p. 244.

TIOMETISED. BIOLOGILINE SEERIA. IZVESTIIA. SERIIA BIOLOGICHESKAIA.
(Eesti NSV Teaduste Akadeemia) Tallinn, Estonia. Vol. 8, no. 3, 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) Vol. 9, no. 1, Jan. 1960.

Uncl.

KOLLIST, P.I.

Data on forest vegetation conditions in drained transitional bogs.
Trudy Inst. lesa 49:19-26 '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Institut zoologii i botaniki AN Estonskoy SSR.
(Estonia--Forests and forestry)

KAAR, E.; KOLLIST, P.; LING, Kh. [Lin, H.]; MAAVARA, V.; MARGUS, M.;
NIL'SON, A. [Nilson, A.]; PARMASTO, E.; REBANE, Kh. [Rebane, H.];
SEPP, R.; VALK, U.; VEERMETS, K.; SKVORTSOVA, A., red.;
TOOMSALU, E., tekhn. red.

[Forestry research in the Estonian S.S.R.] Lesovodstvennye is-
ledovaniia v Estonskoi SSR. Tartu, 1960. 64 p. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Eesti NSV Teaduste akademia. Zooloogia ja botaanika instituut.
(Estonia—Forestry research)

KOLIMANN, Jaromir, CSc.

New methods of invoicing in the Soviet building industry and
their problems. Poz stavby 12 no.9:384-386 '64.

KOLLMANN, Jaromir

Fixed delivery prices in the Soviet building industry.
Poz stavby 12 no. 3: 129-132 '64.

KULLMANN, Jaromir

New methods of invoicing in the Soviet building industry. Poz
stavby 12 no.5:212-214 '64.

L 20523-66

ACC NR: AP5024845

(A)

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0073/65/000/009/0011/0011

AUTHOR: Hollmann, M. (Engineer) (Prague); Vlach, J. (Engineer) (Prague)

ORG: none

TITLE: CZ patent No. 1239-64

SOURCE: Vynalezy, no. 9, 1965, 11

TOPIC TAGS: filter, magnetic induction, magnetic field, electric impedance, Q factor

TRANSLATION: The multicircuit band pass filter with coupling circuits induced by the scattering of a magnetic field, arranged in ferromagnetic frames or without them, is characterized by the fact that the minimal axes of the four coils are parallel and are wound so that they have an alternately oriented magnetic field. The border circuits have the same Q factor as the other circuits and the same coupling with the neighboring circuits, but twice as much impedance as any of the inside circuits of the filter at the same frequency loading of all the circuits. All the coils are placed in frames without internal shielding.

SUB CODE: 09, 20 SUBM DATE: 04Mar64

Card 1/1

L96

Kollner, E.

Kollner, E. Development of a superfinish in Czechoslovakia, p. 33.

Vol. 7, no. 1, Jan. 1957

STROJIRENSTVI

TECHNOLOGY

Czechoslovakia

So: East European Accessions, Vol. 6, May 1957

No. 5

KOLLO, A.

Formation of Vitamin C. in canned food products made of berries during the process of preservation and storage.

P. 86 (ELJELÉZÉSI IPAR) Budapest, Hungary Vol. 11, No. 3/4, June/July 1957.

SO: Monthly Index of East European Acessions (AEEI) Vol. 6, No. 11 November 1957.

VAS, Karoly; KOLLO, Andrasne; SARAY, Tamas

Instrumentalized grading of raw material for the production
of canned and quick-frozen green peas. Elelm ipar 18 no.8/9:
275-280 Ag-S '64.

1. Chair of Food Technology and Microbiology, College of
Horticulture and Viticulture, Budapest.

KOLLO, Andrasne

Formation of Vitamin C content in berry preserves in the course of preservation and storage. Elelm ipar 11 no.3/4:86-91 Je-Jl '57.

1. Kerteszeti es Szoleszeti Foiskola Technologial Tanszeke.

KOLLO, R.M., aspirant

Air pollution by discharges from the ~~charcoal~~ type of carbon black plants. Gig. i san. 26 no.4:92-93 Ap '61. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Iz kafedry gigiyeny truda Leningradskogo sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo meditsinskogo instituta i kafedry kommunal'noy gigiyeny TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.

(AIR—POLLUTION)

KAREVA, A.I., kand.med.nauk (Leningrad, V.O.-106, Malichnyy per. d.16/25, kv.19), KOLLO, R.M.

X-ray changes in the lungs under the influence of soot. Vest. rent. i rad. 36 no.5:40-42 S-0 '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Iz kafedry rentgenologii (zav. - prof. B.M.Shtern) i kafedry gigiyeny truda s klinikoy professional'nykh bolezney (zav. - prof. Ye.TS. Andreyeva-Galanina) Leningradskogo sanitarno-gigienicheskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. - prof. A.Ya.Ivanov). (LUNGS—RADIOGRAPHY) (SOOT—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

KOLLO-¹ATINOVITS², LOURA

The composition of *áldi* used by Hungarian alcohol distilling plants. Károly Tanner and János Kollár-Latinovich. *Küldetési Kézikönyv*, 42, 18 (1930).—The dry matter varied from 22.50 to 134.90 g. in 100 l. water, the alkyl, from 3.38 to 15.34, permanent hardness from 8.63 to 49.30, the KMnO₄ consumption from 0.038 to 16.950 g., the temp. from 5 to 17°. Most distilleries use waters not quite adapted for such purposes.

S. S. de Flinny

AM-SEA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1361 83413

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000723830006-2"

2089 Kolodiy, K.K.

Sample
Elektromagnitny Probootbornik Konstruktsii I. L. Shmatovicha. M., 1954.
40 s.s Chert.; I.L. Chrt. 22 sm. (M-Vo Ugol' Noy Prom - Sti SSSR, Tekhn.
UFR, Tsentr. In-T Tekhn. Informatsii). 3.000 EKZ. Vespl. -
(54-56425)p 622.333: 553.1.621.318.3

KOLLODIY, K.K., inzh.; MITROFANOV, M.V., inzh.

Using POM-IM settling machines as dust removers with simultaneous coal preparation. Obog. i brik. ugl. no.6:51-57 '58. (MIRA 12:7)
(Coal preparation—Equipment and supplies)

KOLLODIY, K. K.

AUTHOR: Dvordin, S.B.
 TITLE: Conference on the Widening of Resources of Coking Coals in the Kuznetsky Basin (Бюро научных конференций по разработке сырья для получения кокса в Кузбассе)

PERIODICAL: Koks i Khimiya, 1959, Ar. 1, pp. 56 - 60 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The conference took place in the town of Kemerovo, on June 12 - 13, 1958 and was organized by the metallurgical and coking sections of the technical-economic Council of the Kemerovo Sovnarkhoz and by the coal group of the Kemerovo Ministry of Power (State Scientific-Technical Committee of the Council of Ministers of the USSR). Chief engineer of the "Kuzbassugol", N.L. Kuznetsov, reported on the perspective of widening coking odds from the Kuznetsky basin during 1959-1965. The total deliveries of coking coals from the Kuznetsky Basin should increase from 20.1 million tons in 1958 to 42 million tons in 1965. In order to obtain the above output in 1959-1965, the following measures are planned: sinking of 26 new shafts of an output capacity of 37.6 million tons, starting of an 822 new shafts of a capacity of 24.1 million tons, construction of 21 shafts of a capacity of 55.9 million tons, construction of 18 coal washeries of a capacity of 20 million tons/year, starting operation during 1959-1965 in 12 coal washeries. Starting operation during 1959-1965 in 12 coal washeries.

He also gave qualitative characteristics of coking coals from regions under development.

G.A. Gerasimov (Gas and Coke Department of the Iron and Steel Industry in the East and during the next 7 years) read a paper "The Development of the Iron and Steel Works for Coking Coals during the Next 7 Years", in which he pointed out the possibility of utilizing weakly coking coals which can solve the difficulties in securing requirements of the industry. He considers that of all the new methods of coal preparation which can be effectively utilized in the near future, the preferential crushing in conjunction with stamping is the only one. He considers that coke can be produced around about 9 million tons of coke by this method.

I.V. Gubler (Kuznetsky Institute on Coke and Coke Blends) read a paper "The Development of the Kuznetsky Polytechnic Institute on Coking of Blends" on coking of blends with a high content of coke. He considers that all the new methods of coke preparation which can be effectively utilized in the near future, the preferential crushing in conjunction with stamping is the only one. He considers that coke can be produced around about 9 million tons of coke by this method.

I.V. Gubler communicated on the coke quality of coke produced without any decrease in the coke quality. Coke should be crushed to pass screen with 500 mesh/2 in. In addition heat requirements for coking are decreased.

M.Y. Grigor'yev (Kemerovo Mining Institute) communicated on possible methods of increasing coke quality by application of some new methods of preparation of blends which are at present under investigation. The best promising method is that of the pre-coal crushing and further beneficiation to 80-100-40; addition of thermally treated coal and addition of the smelted sea coke.

K. K. Kuznetsov (Kuznetsky Polytechnic Institute) read a paper "Utilization of the Resources of Coals for Coking by the Methods of Gas and Water Coking Coals in Blends" on coking of blends with a high content of coke. He considers that the sort of coking coals is the best method of utilizing such coals in preferential crushing. The other methods considered are: the production of ferro-coke briquettes and addition of coal-tar pitch, briquetting and subsequent coke.

Conference on the Widening of Resources of Coling Coals in the
Kannenbäkki Basin 807/68-59-1-16/26

J.P. Dubrovin (Centroiproshabitat) in a paper "Perspective of Coal Beneficiation in the Kuznetsk Basin for the Next Years" reported that: the development of coal beneficiation lags behind coal mining. Ash content of coals sent for coking increased by 0.5% in comparison with 1953, and the ash content of coal sent to washeries increased from 11.5% to 14.3% in 1957. Correspondingly, the yield of concentrates decreased from 91.5% to 87.5%. In view of increasing ash content in coals, the yield of concentrates in 1965 will decrease to 78%. A brief outline of planned construction of coal washeries is given. Total output of 23.4 million t of new washeries

With a total output of 51.1 million t/year should be in operation. Further developments in the Kuznetsk Basin are in regions which contain mainly high ash and difficult-to-burn coals. In the existing sites also some increases in the ash and moisture content are expected. Therefore, in new coal beneficiating plants, only wet treatment methods without preliminary separation into site fractions should be considered.

and increasing the efficiency of coal beneficiation processes in existing coal beneficiation works in the Kuznetsky Basin. Of 25 operating washeries, 21 are operating with the pneumatic method, 4 by a combination of pneumatic and wet process, and 3 by wet method. During the last 5 years the ash content of coals has increased by 2.16 and the ash content of concentrates by 0.45. In order to decrease the ash content in concentrates secondary wet treatment of pneumatically cleaned coal was introduced on Acco Plants. This decreased the ash content of concentrates produced on Acco Plants.

15.2.5%. A cascade scheme of beneficiation was developed on pneumatically operating plants consisting of the fact that not individual-size fractions 6-10, 11-15, 16-20 mm are treated in pneumatic separators Ush-3 but 11-15, 16-20 mm are rejected or discarded dust-containing coal 10-0 mm is treated in a synthetic layer from heavy rubber was developed instead of which was found to be very efficient.

is being considered by incorporating into Blida Gas Coals" Political
that the coke oven in the Urals and Siberia are designed
of a 4 standardised heating condition calculated for a
period of 13-24 hours instead of 17 hours.
In the control flues 1,390 - 1,440 C. With
increasing proportion of high-silica coal, the quality
of coke deteriorates. An increase in the coke period is
due to shortening of the coke-making capacity.
Experimental work on coke-making showed that it is possible
to decrease the proportion of K coal but for this
purpose the existing technology of coke decarburization and
heating conditions should be modified. For this purpose,
the development of an appropriate plant is necessary.

MISS MARY BROWN
MISS MARY BROWN

Carrie 098

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000723830006-2"

KOLLODIY, K., insh.

Dust control. Mast.ugl. 9 no.3:12 Mr '60.
(MIRA 13:6)
(Kuznetsk Basin--Coal preparation) (Dust removal)

KOLLODIY, K.K., inzh.

Increasing the efficiency and safety of tube-dryer operations in the Kuznetsk Basin coal preparation plants. Ugol' 35 no.9:35-40 S '60.
(MIRA 13:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektno-konstruktorskiy institut dobychi uglya gidravlicheskim sposobom.
(Kuznetsk Basin--Coal preparation plants--Equipment and supplies)

KOLLODIY, K.

New institute in the Kuznetsk Basin. Sov. shakht. 11 no.2:16
F '62. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Zamestitel' direktora Kuznetskogo proyektno-konstruktorskogo
i nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta po obogashcheniyu i
briketirovaniyu ugley, g. Prokop'yevsk.
(Kuznetsk Basin—Coal preparation)

KOLLODIY, K.K.: KORZH, A.P.

Basic trends in the increase of labor productivity in Kuznetsk Basin coal preparation plants. Ugol' 37 no. 1:44-47 Ja '62.

(MIRA 15:2)

1. Kuznetskiy proyektno-konstruktorskiy i nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po obogashcheniyu i briketirovaniyu ugley.

(Kuznetsk Basin—Coal preparation plants—Labor productivity)

KOLLODIY, K.K.; BOGATIKOV, A.S., otv. red.; TSUKERMAN, S.Ya., red.
izd-va; KOROVENKOVA, Z.A., tekhn. red.

[Pneumatic coal preparation in the Kuznetsk Basin] Pnevmati-
cheskoe obogashchenie uglei v Kuznetskom basseine. Moskva,
Gosgortekhizdat, 1960. 49 p. (MIRA 15:9)
(Kuznetsk Basin—Coal preparation)

KOLLODIY, K.K., inzh. (e. Prokop'yevsk)

Discussion of V.B.Myslitskii's article "Pneumatic coal preparation
in the Karaganda Basin." *Ugol'* 37 no. 2:53 F '62.

(MIRA 15:2)

(Karaganda Basin—Coal preparation)
(Myslitskii, V.B.)

GRAFOV, L.Ye., gornyy inzh.; GOREBUSHIN, V.I., V.I.; ZARANKIN, N.Ye.;
DUDNIK, G.N.; BARONSKIY, I.V.; KOSTYUKOVSKIY, V.Ya. [deceased];
LINDENAU, N.I.; BIRYUKOV, R.A.; LISKOVENTS, A.R.; MURAV'YEV,
V.P.; FESUN, V.A.; BERDYUGIN, V.A.; BEREZNYAK, M.M.; VASIL'YEV,
Ye.I.; KOLLODIY, K.K.; IL'CHENKO, D.F.; YALEVSKIY, D.B.;
GERASIMOV, V.P.; IVANOV, V.V.; GAVRILOV, G.V.; SUROVA, V.A., red.
izd-va; OSVAL'D, E.Ya., red. izd-va; PROZOROVSKAYA, V.L., tekhn.
red.

[Development and improvement in the technology of coal production]
Razvitiye i sovershenstvovanie tekhniki dobychi uglia. Moskva, Gos-
gortekhizdat, 1962. 359 p. (MIRA 16:2)
(Kuznets Basin--Coal mines and mining)

KOLLODIY, K.K., inzh.; BORODULIN, V.A.; NAZAROV, P.G.

Processing coal mined by the hydraulic method. Ugol' 39 no.9:
64-69 S '64.

(MIRA 17:10)

1. Gosudarstvennyy komitet po toplivnoy promyshlennosti pri Gosplane SSSR (for Kollodiy). 2. Kuznetskly nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektno konstruktorskiy institut ugleobogashcheniya (for Borodulin). 3. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektno-konstruktorskiy institut dobychi uglya gidravlicheskim sposobom (for Nazarov).

VERKHOVSKIY, I.M.; VINOGRADOV, N.N.; FILATOVA, S.M.; KOLESSOV, R.I.; KOLLODIY, K.K.; GOLOVNIN, Yu.M.; GANOV, V.S.; SOROKIN, A.I.

Device for controlling the degree of loosening of the bed in a jiggling machine. Gor. zhur. no.7:72 J1 '64. (MIRA 17:10)

CA KOLLONITSCH, J.

17

Agents for durable hair-wave production by a cold method. Imre Halász and János Kollonitsch. Hung. 139,973, Sept. 21, 1949. The hair is first treated with reducing agents as salts of mercaptocarbonic acids, then with a soln. of α -ketocarbonic acid or its salts, as pyroneemic acid or benzoylformic acid. E.g., human hair is pre-treated with NH₂ thioglycolate and formed into waves, rinsed for 10 min. with a soln. of 1.5% pyroneemic acid or of 2% benzoylformic acid contg. some humidifying agent, as salts of fatty ac. sulfonates; then the wave-forming instruments are removed, the hair washed with lukewarm water and dried. István Fánky

100 ml. *ether* was added to the cooled, and the crystals were collected, washed with *ether*, and dried. The yield was 15.0 g. crude *ketotifen*, which further recrystallized from *ether* to give 10.0 g. pure *ketotifen*.

Richard J. Axelson

Dr. KOLLONICS, J.

HUNGARY/Chemistry - Vitamin Bl

Oct 51

"Modified Synthesis of 2-Methyl-4-Amino-5-Ethoxymethyl-Pyrimidine, "G. Fodor, A. Gerecs, I. Kiss, J. Folonics, J. Wein, E. Kovacs, Inst of Org Chem, Szeged State U; Sci Res Lab, "Chinoin" Plant, Hungary

"Zhur Obshch Khim" Vol XXI, No 10, pp 1897-1902

Synthesized 2-methyl-4-amino-5-ethoxymethyl-pyrimidine, one of chief intermediate products in prepn of aneurine, by Chelintsev method which, based on esters of enols as starting materials, was extended to enol others. By this method closing of pyrimidine ring, difficult and time-consuming in usual method, was carried out in one stage with use of 1 mole of acetamidine.

PA 194T39

KOLLONITSCH, J.

27

✓ Application of complex borohydrides in organic syntheses
János Kollonitsch, György Fuchs, Valéria Gábor, and Jenő
Galánffy. (Cycloxyneripari Kutatás Intézet, Budapest).
Vegyipari Kutatás Intézetek Kézirányelv 4, 147-52 (1954).—
It was observed that LiBH₄ is stable at low temp. (3-4 hrs.
at 10°). Its EtOH soln. was prep'd. by cooling with an ice-

salt mixt. separate solns. of NaBH₄ and LiCl in EtOH, mix-
ing the two solns., and filtering off the NaCl. This soln. was
found suitable for reducing ketones and aldehydes, including
steroid ketones. New complex hydrides such as Mg-
(BH₄)₂ (from MgMes and borane in abs. ether) and Ca-
(BH₄)₂ were also prep'd. in a similar manner. They were
found suitable for the selective reduction of various compds.,
both org. and inorg. They are cheap and relatively easy to
prepare. Na methoxyborohydride (cf. Brown, *et al.*, *C.A.*
47, 3741e) was found suitable for the selective reduction of
aldehydes, ketones, and acid chlorides. G. J. Ernst

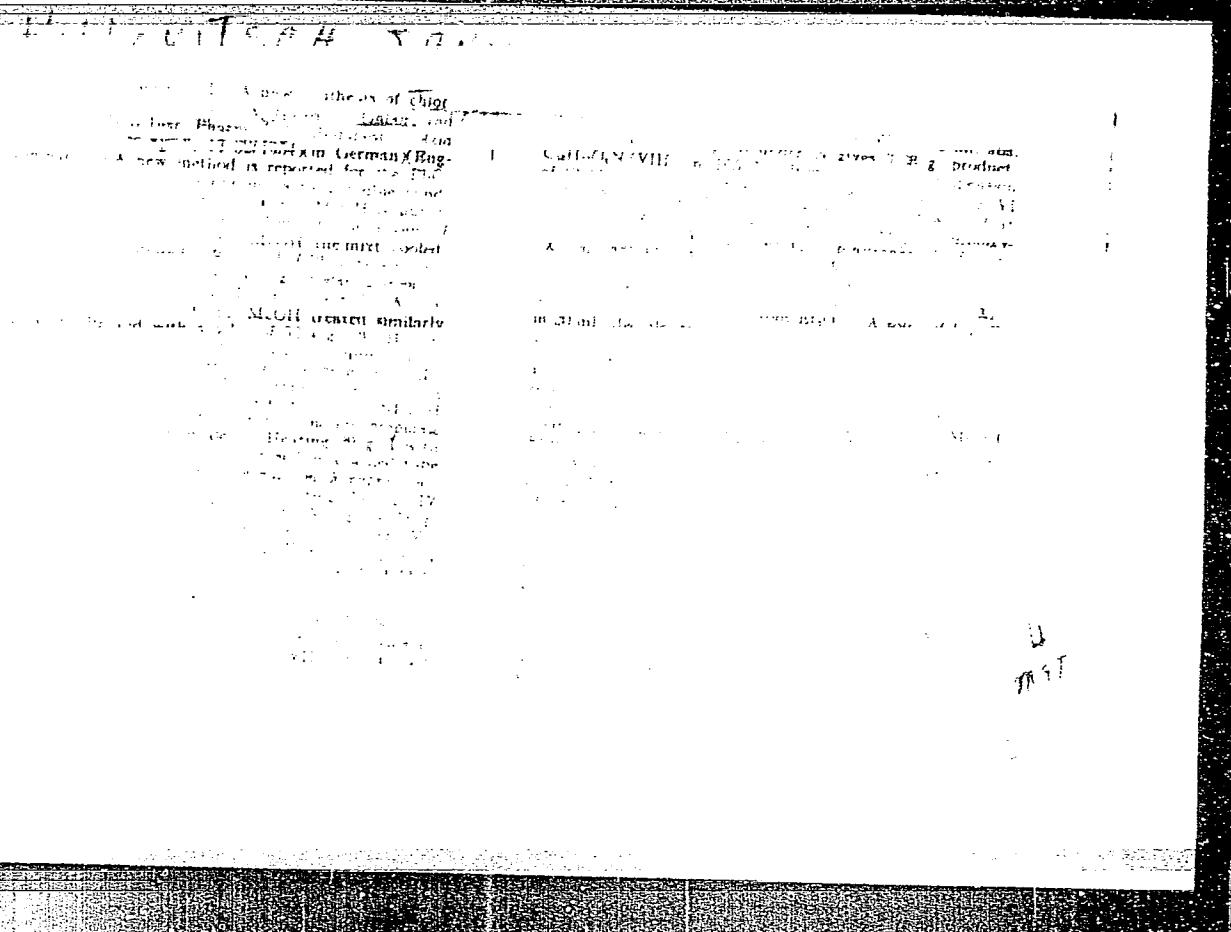
Distr: 4E4J/4E3d/4E2c(j)

3 may

AC

11

John *Jay*



"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000723830006-2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000723830006-2"

New synthesis of chloramphenicol and its stereochemistry

VIII

which was demethylated to *threo*-1-(*p*-nitrophenyl)-2-antio-1,3-dihydroxypropane (IV). Treatment of III with tartaric acid or dibenzoyltartaric acid produced the optical antipodes. The *l*-isomer of III, m.p. 102-7°, $[\alpha]_D^{25} = +74^{\circ}$ (1% in *N* HCl), was converted by demethylation to a compd. (V) apparently identical with the hydroximate of natural chloramphenicol (VI). Treatment of V with $\text{Cl}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_4/\text{CCl}_4$ gave a good yield of VII. The diastereoisomer of II with the higher m.p. was similarly reduced to obtain *erythro*-2-phenyl-1-(*p*-nitrobenzyl)derivative, m.p. 112-113°. Demethylation of VII with eq. HBr resulted primarily in *erythro*-*o*-phenylserinal (VIII) with a small amount of (IX).

In this connection the results it is evident that asymmetric reduction of 3-phenyl-3-ethoxy-2-bromopropionic acid (XIV) gives 2-esterisomeric amino derivs. although XI and XIV probably have the same configuration. It is suggested that this apparent contradiction can be explained by the "neighboring group effect." D. B. Parker

Mercapto reduction of II. There is no racemization but the
Ster. is hydrolyzed and gives the active product monooxime
Lac. I can be hydrolyzed with 6N HCl to give I-
C₁₂H₁₈COCH(NH₂)C₁₂H₁₈OH (IV). m.p. 110-111°C.
[α]_D = -60° (c 0.2, CHCl₃)

¹⁸ Studies on chloro- and bromo-
V J-aminopropane 1,2-diol derivatives

1971-1972

1973-1974

1975-1976

1977-1978

1979-1980

1981-1982

1983-1984

1985-1986

1987-1988

1989-1990

1991-1992

1993-1994

1995-1996

1997-1998

1999-2000

2001-2002

2003-2004

2005-2006

2007-2008

2009-2010

2011-2012

2013-2014

2015-2016

2017-2018

2019-2020

2021-2022

2023-2024

2025-2026

2027-2028

2029-2030

2031-2032

2033-2034

2035-2036

2037-2038

2039-2040

2041-2042

2043-2044

2045-2046

2047-2048

2049-2050

2051-2052

2053-2054

2055-2056

2057-2058

2059-2060

2061-2062

2063-2064

2065-2066

2067-2068

2069-2070

2071-2072

2073-2074

2075-2076

2077-2078

2079-2080

2081-2082

2083-2084

2085-2086

2087-2088

2089-2090

2091-2092

2093-2094

2095-2096

2097-2098

2099-20100

20101-20102

20103-20104

20105-20106

20107-20108

20109-20110

20111-20112

20113-20114

20115-20116

20117-20118

20119-20120

20121-20122

20123-20124

20125-20126

20127-20128

20129-20130

20131-20132

20133-20134

20135-20136

20137-20138

20139-20140

20141-20142

20143-20144

20145-20146

20147-20148

20149-20150

20151-20152

20153-20154

20155-20156

20157-20158

20159-20160

20161-20162

20163-20164

20165-20166

20167-20168

20169-20170

20171-20172

20173-20174

20175-20176

20177-20178

20179-20180

20181-20182

20183-20184

20185-20186

20187-20188

20189-20190

20191-20192

20193-20194

20195-20196

20197-20198

20199-20200

20201-20202

20203-20204

20205-20206

20207-20208

20209-202010

202011-202012

202013-202014

202015-202016

202017-202018

202019-202020

202021-202022

202023-202024

202025-202026

202027-202028

202029-202030

202031-202032

202033-202034

202035-202036

202037-202038

202039-202040

202041-202042

202043-202044

202045-202046

202047-202048

202049-202050

202051-202052

202053-202054

202055-202056

202057-202058

202059-202060

202061-202062

202063-202064

202065-202066

202067-202068

202069-202070

202071-202072

202073-202074

202075-202076

202077-202078

202079-202080

202081-202082

202083-202084

202085-202086

202087-202088

202089-202090

202091-202092

202093-202094

202095-202096

202097-202098

202099-202100

202101-202102

202103-202104

202105-202106

202107-202108

202109-202110

202111-202112

202113-202114

202115-202116

202117-202118

202119-202120

202121-202122

202123-202124

202125-202126

202127-202128

202129-202130

202131-202132

202133-202134

202135-202136

202137-202138

202139-202140

202141-202142

202143-202144

202145-202146

202147-202148

202149-202150

202151-202152

202153-202154

202155-202156

202157-202158

202159-202160

202161-202162

202163-202164

202165-202166

202167-202168

202169-202170

202171-202172

202173-202174

202175-202176

202177-202178

202179-202180

202181-202182

202183-202184

202185-202186

202187-202188

202189-202190

202191-202192

202193-202194

202195-202196

202197-202198

202199-202200

202201-202202

202203-202204

202205-202206

202207-202208

202209-202210

202211-202212

202213-202214

202215-202216

202217-202218

202219-202220

202221-202222

202223-202224

202225-202226

202227-202228

202229-202230

202231-202232

202233-202234

202235-202236

202237-202238

202239-202240

202241-202242

202243-202244

202245-202246

202247-202248

202249-202250

202251-202252

202253-202254

202255-202256

202257-202258

Chloroacetyl anhydride
Dichlorodifluoromethane
Acetone
Acetone
Acetone
Acetone

The synthesis of I is effected as follows. A mixture of 100 g. of 2,2,2-trifluoroethyl chloroformate and 100 g. of dichlorodifluoromethane is dissolved in 100 ml. of acetone. To this solution is added 100 g. of 2,2,2-trifluoroethyl chloroformate and 100 g. of dichlorodifluoromethane.

After the reaction is complete, the reaction mixture is

KOLLANISCH, G.

26. Investigations in the enantiomeric series. III
Racemization of L-(+)-three-(p-nitrophenyl)-2-amino-
propane-1,3-diol. (In German) J. KOLLANISCH,
A. HALAS. Acta Chimica Academiae Scientiarum
Hungaricae. Vol. 8, 1943. No. 1-3. pp. 27-34.

The compound used as a starting material was
racemized by a six-step procedure. At first the N,N'-
diacetyl derivative was prepared by acetyl chloride
acetylation which was followed by rearrangement (C=C
migration). This product was converted to the corresponding
ketone (I) by chromic acid oxidation. The ketone

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000723830006-2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000723830006-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000723830006-2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000723830006-2

KOLLONITSCH, J., and others

KOLLONITSCH, J., and others **Synthetic examinations in connection with chloramphenicol.**
I. New synthesis for chloramphenicol. II. Synthesis
of 1-phenyl-1, 2-dioxi-3-amino-propane derivatives. p. 15

Vol. 8, No. 1, 1956

KOZLEMENYEI

SCIENCE

Budapest, Hungary

So: East European Accession, Vol. 6, No. 2, Feb. 1957

✓ Chloramphenicol. IV. New synthesis of chloramphenicol
Gábor J. Koltai and A. Hajós *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 1958, 80, 10
239-244. *Abstract*: Chloramic alcohol methyl ether is treated in
methanol with PbO_2 and Br to give *cis*-2-bromo-1-*o*-nitro-*p*-nitro-
1-phenylpropane. Ammonolysis gives three 2-amino-1-*o*-dimethoxy-
1-phenylpropanes, whose structure is confirmed by the identity
with the product obtained by methylating the corresponding
dihydroxy compound. Acetylation, nitration and diazotization
give the *p*-nitro derivative, which can be resolved into two isomers
via dienzoxytartaric acid. Demethylolation of the base gives 2-

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000723830006-2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000723830006-2"

✓ New methods for the synthesis of peptides
Mitschi, V. Gábor, and A. Hajós (Research Inst. of Medical
Chemical Ind., Röntgenbiller, Budapest) Nang. 177, 8412
(1957). The PPGS (I) group is used for the protection
the amino groups of amino acids. I is then split off from
the N-PPGS peptide derivative by oxidative methods. Gábor
can be carried out with 0.3 mole PPGS in 100 ml
CH₂Cl₂, 1.16 moles ferric chloride and 1.16 moles
craboy 2% water. The products of synthesis are
3

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000723830006-2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000723830006-2"

✓ Prevalent water-forming organic reactions J. K. K.
Jencks and L. Vitt, Research Inst. Pharm. Ind. 1961
Ref. 1. Where TFS (100 mg), NaBH_4 (0.1 mmol), 0.11
mole sec-butanol (0.11 mmol) and 0.2 ml.
H₂O were refluxed 8 hrs, to yield 85% sec-Bu boronate; 11.4 g.
No ether was formed.

6
64241

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000723830006-2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000723830006-2"

KOLLONICH,

HUNGARY/Organic Chemistry - Natural Compounds and Their
Synthetic Analogs.

G.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 16, 1958, 54115

Author : Kollonich, Khayosh

Inst : Academy Kem.

Title : Investigation of the Synthesis of Chloramphenicol. III.
Racemization of L_g-(+)-threo-1-paranitrophenyl-2-amino-
-1,3-dihydroxypropane.

Orig Pub : Magyar tud. akad. kem. tud. oszt. kozl., 1957, 8, No 2-
3, 233-239

Abstract : L_g-threo-p-nitrophenyl-2-amino-1,3-dihydroxypropane
(d-base of I) was formed as the side product from the
splitting of DL-threo-1-p-nitrophenyl-2-amino-1,3-di-
hydroxypropane. This product can be used, after

Card 1/7

HUNGARY/Organic Chemistry - Natural Compounds and Their Synthetic Analogs.

G.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 16, 1958, 54115

5N HCl on a water bath. In both instances the reaction probably proceeds thru a ketimide from a resulting enamine: $-\text{C}(\text{NH}_2)=\text{CH}_2 \rightarrow -\text{C}(-\text{NH})\text{CH}_3 \text{C}(=\text{O})-\text{OH}_3$.

The acetylation of V with acetic anhydride in the presence of sodium acetate (when V is prepared from IV and not isolated), gave Ds-(-)-1-p-nitrophenyl-2-acetamido-3-hydroxypropanone-1 (VI) (1.79 grams of VI from 3 grams of IV), m. p. 149-151°C., $[\alpha]_D -18^\circ$ (c 2; alcohol). This compound is easily racemized, even at 20°C., by the action of sodium acetate in acetic acid, and thus, from 1.62 grams of VI, 1.5 grams of threo-1-p-nitrophenyl-2-acetamido-3-dihydroxypropane (VII) was prepared, m. p. 148-149°C. One gram of VI in pyridine gave 0.6 grams of VII, m. p. 167-168°C. (decomposes). When 4.7 grams of VI was reduced (according to the

Card 4/7

21

HUNGARY/Organic Chemistry - Natural Compounds and Their Synthetic Analogs.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE 09/18/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723830006-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 16, 1958, 54115

Meerwein's technique), racemization also occurred with the formation of 1.4 grams of threo-1-p-nitrophenyl-2-acetamido-1,3-dihydroxypropane, m. p. 164-166°C. (from ethyl acetate). The reaction of 5 grams of I with $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{COCl}$ gave 4.1 grams of L_g-(-)-threo-1-p-nitrophenyl-1-hydroxy-2-benzamido-3-benzohydroxypropane (IIIa), m. p. 175-176°C., $[\alpha]_D +24^\circ$ (c 2; chloroform). The reaction of 12.6 grams of IIIa with $\text{Na}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$ gave 10.2 grams of crude Ds-(-)-1-p-nitrophenyl-2-benzamido-3-benzohydroxypropanone-1 (IVa). The purified product (4.76 grams) melted at 142-143°C. (from alcohol), $[\alpha]_D +16^\circ$ (c 2; chloroform). When an attempt was made to racemize 0.5 grams of IV with sodium acetate in glacial acetic acid, only 0.28 grams of an optically inactive product (m. p. 141-142°C. (from alcohol)), was obtained instead of the racemic compound.

Card 5/7

HUNGARY/Organic Chemistry - Natural Compounds and Their
Synthetic Analogs.

G.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 16, 1958, 54115

Upon reducing six grams of IV, according to Meerwein's technique, 4.5 grams of oily crystals were obtained, and after a purification - 1.5 grams of D_g-(+)-erythro-1-p-nitrophenyl-2-acetamido-1,3-dihydroxypropan (VIII), was obtained, m. p. 190-192°C. (from alcohol), $[\alpha]_D + 9^\circ$ (c 1; dioxane). In a similar way, one gram of IVa formed 0.26 grams of D_g-(+)-erythro-1-p-nitrophenyl-2-benzamido-3-benzohydroxy-1-hydroxypropane, m. p. 188-189°C. (from alcohol), $[\alpha]_D + 38^\circ$ (c 1; pyridine). The treatment of one gram of VIII with SOCl₂ produced 0.4 grams of the d-base of starting material I, m. p. 162-163°C., $[\alpha]_D + 28^\circ$ (c 1; HCl). Communication II, see Ref. Zh. Khim., 1957, 63650.

Card 7/7

HUNGARY/Organic Chemistry - Natural Compounds and Their
Synthetic Analogs.

G.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 16, 1958, 54116

Author : Gabor, Kollonich, Khayosh

Inst : Academy Kem.

Title : A Study of the Preparation of Chloramphenicol. IV. A
New Synthesis of Chloramphenicol.

Orig Pub : Magyar tud. akad. Kem. tud. oszt. kozl., 1957, 8, No 2-3, 241-245

Abstract : The reaction of 1-phenyl-1-methoxy-2-halogen-3-hydroxypropane or its acyl derivatives with ammonia or potassium phthalimide (see R. Zh. Khim. 1957, 63650), leads to the formation of derivatives of 1-phenyl-1-methoxy-2-hydroxy-3-aminopropane (probably through 2-3 episides) when the hydroxyl group in the 3-position is protected

Card 1/5

23

Synthetic Analogs.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 16, 1958, 54116

by esterification with a trityl group, dehydrohalogenation instead of aromatization takes place and the

HUNGARY/Organic Chemistry - Natural Compounds and Their
Synthetic Analogs. G.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 16, 1958, 54116

at 180-190°C. The residue obtained after evaporation was acidified and extracted with chloroform. Thus, threo-1-phenyl-2-amino-1,3-dimethoxypropane (I) was obtained, b. p. 109-110°C./3 mm.; N-p-nitrobenzoate, m. p. 129-130°C. Five grams of (I) was dissolved in 10 ml of acetic anhydride and was evaporated. The residue was heated for 1.5 hours at 50°C. The remainder was vacuum dried followed by boiling in ethyl acetate. Thus, 3.12 grams of crude threo-1-phenyl-2-acetamino-1,3-dimethoxypropane (Ia) was obtained, m. p. 97-98°C. (from ethyl acetate). To confirm the threo-configuration by some other method, the threo-1-phenyl-2-acetamino-1,3-dihydroxypropane was repeatedly methylated with methyl iodide in the presence of Ag_2O . The product obtained, m. p. 90-92°C, (from ether), did not produce a melting point depression when mixed with Ia.

Card 3/5

24

KOLLONITSCH, J.; HAJOS, A.

Synthstic examinations in connection with chloramphenicol. V. Experiments in treo- β -p-nitrophenylserine. p. 157.

Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia. Kemial Tudomanyok Osztalya. KOZLEMENYEI. Budapest, Hungary, Vol. 10, No. 2, 1958

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 7, July 1959.
UNCL

COUNTRY	:	Hungary	G-3
CATEGORY	:		
ABS. JOUR.	:	RZKhim., No. 21 1959, No.	75066
AUTHOR	:	Hajos, A. and Kollaritsch, J.	
INST.	:	Hungarian Academy of Sciences	
TITLE	:	Chloramphenicol Studies. VII. Reverse Aldol Condensation of Esters of Threo- β -p-nitrophenylserines	
ORIG. PUB.	:	Magyar Tud Akad Kem Tud Oszt Kozl, 10, No 4, 555-466 (1958); Acta Chim Acad Sci Hung. 17,	
ABSTRACT	:	The authors have shown that the optically active methyl ester (ME) of threo- β -p-nitrophenylserine (I) rearranges in aqueous alcohol to give the ME of racemic DL-erythro- and DL-threo-N-p-nitrobenzal- β -p-nitrophenyl-serene and glycine. The course of the reaction leads the authors to conclude that an initial reverse aldol condensation is followed by the recombination of the products. A simple procedure for the preparation (in good yields) of optically	
CARD: 1/16 * No 4, 449-462 (1958)			

138

COUNTRY	:		
CATEGORY	:		
ABS. JOUR.	:	RZKhim., No. 21 1959, No.	75066
AUTHOR	:		
INST.	:		
TITLE	:		
ORIG. PUB.	:		
ABSTRACT	:	active I is also given. 380 gms DL-threo- β -p-nitrophenylserene and 1500 ml of 30% methanolic HCl are mixed for 10 min and refluxed for 2 hrs at 80°; after 24 hrs, 577 gms of the hydrochloride of DL-I, mp 198-200°, are obtained. Purification of 410 gms of the product obtained in 2500 ml water at 50° with active charcoal and by the addition of 122 ml of conc NH_4OH + 400 ml water at 10° gives a precipitate of 322.1 gms DL-I, mp 140-141° (decomp). 332 gms DL-I are	
CARD: 2/16			

COUNTRY : Hungary

CATEGORY :

ABSTRACT JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 21 1959, No.

75066

AUTHOR :

INST. :

TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : added to a solution of 203 gms tartaric acid in 1660 ml CH₃OH at 50°, and the solution is heated for 1 hr; the crystals forming at 30° (256.5 gms) were found to be the D-tartrate of L_s(-)-I (II), mp 163-165° (decomp), [α]_D -5° (c = 2; water). The mother liquor from the last step gives 165 gms of the tartrate of D(+)-I (III), mp 149-150° (from water), [α]_D^s +25° (c = 2; water). When a solution of 256.6 gms II (or III) in 1500 ml water (60°) is treated with

CARD: 3/16

139

COUNTRY : Hungary
CATEGORY :

G-3

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 21 1959, No.

75066

AUTHOR :

E. S. :

TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : 735 ml 10% Na_2CO_3 solution with cooling from 35 to 15-20°, the products are 142.6 gms $\text{L}_S(+)$ -I (from II), mp 154-155° (decomp), $[\alpha]_D +23^\circ$ ($c = 2$; dioxane), and $\text{D}_S(-)$ -I (from III), mp 152-153° (decomp), $[\alpha]_D -26^\circ$ ($c = 2$; dioxane) and +22° ($c = 2$; 1 N HCl). 100 gms of optically active I are added to a mixture of 150 ml alcohol and 150 ml water at 80° (3 min, vigorous shaking) the mixture is stirred some more (83°, 5 min), and 60 ml 50% H_2SO_4 are added with cooling (ice);

CARD: 4/16

COUNTRY	:	Hungary	G-3
CATEGORY	:		
ABG. JOUR.	:	RZKhim., No. 21 1959, No.	75056
AUTHOR	:		
INST.	:		
TITLE	:		
ORIG. PUB.	:		
ABSTRACT	:	following the addition of 500 ml ice water and stirring for 1 hr at 10°, 54.82 gms of crystals are obtained at 40°, mp 97-117°; the mother liquor on addition of 25 ml conc NH ₄ OH gives 23 gms of racemic I, mp 125-128° (decomp). The initial crop of crystals on dissolution in 100 ml water and treatment with 2.5 ml conc H ₂ SO ₄ , followed by steam distillation gives 26 gms NO ₂ C ₆ H ₄ CHO; acidification of the residue from the distillation to pH 6 gives 9.5 gms erythro-β-p-nitrophenylser-	
CARD:	5/16		
		140	

COUNTRY : Hungary
CATEGORY :
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 21 1959, No. G-3
AUTHOR : 75066
INST. :
TITLE :
ORIG. PUB. :
ABSTRACT : One, mp 180-181° (decomp). A solution of 200 gms L- or D-1 in 600 ml CH₃OH + 300 ml. water is stirred for 5 hrs at 50°; 125.6 gms of crystals of optically inactive ME of N-p-nitrobenzyl-DL-erythro- β -p-nitrophenylserine (IV), mp 160-161° (from chloroform-ether), are obtained. Addition of 40 ml conc HCl to the mother liquor from the separation of IV followed by distillation of the CH₃OH at pH 5 (vacuum, 40°) after addition of 15 ml conc NH₄OH gives resinous prod-

CARD: 6/16

COUNTRY	:	Hungary	G-3
CATEGORY	:		
ABS. JOUR.	:	RZKhim., No. 21 1959, No.	75066
AUTHOR	:		
INST.	:		
TITLE	:		
ORIG. PUB.	:		
ABSTRACT	:	<p>ucts; distillation at pH 8 (15 additional ml NH_4OH) gives 3.46 gms racemic I, mp 120-124° (decomp). The base IV has also been prepared (24.15 gms) by the addition of 10.72 gms of the ME of glycine to a solution of 36.5 gms of $\text{p-NO}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{CHO}$ in 100 ml CH_3OH. A solution of 9 gms L (+)-I in 450 ml CHCl_3 is treated with vigorous shaking with 5.5 gms $\text{p-NO}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{CHO}$ and 4.5 gms Na_2SO_4; after standing for 3 days, filtering, and distillation of the CHCl_3 under vacuum, 8.86 gms</p>	
CARD:	7/16	141	

ABS. JOUR.	:	RZKhim., No. 21 1959, No.	75066
AUTHOR	:		
TITLE	:		
ORIG. PUB.	:		
ABSTRACT	:	<p>$\text{p-nitrobenzal-L-}(-\text{)}\text{-I}$ are obtained, mp 125-127° (from ether, chloroform), $[\Delta]_D^{25} -61^\circ$ ($c = 2$; chloroform). 5 gms IV are refluxed 2 hrs with 40 ml 2N HCl in CH_3OH; on cooling, 2.86 gms of the hydrochloride of the ME of DL-erythro-β-$\text{p-nitrophenylserine}$ (V) are obtained, mp 207-208° (from water); refluxing of the residue obtained by evaporating to dryness the mother liquor in 10 ml 2N HCl (1 hr) gives 2.01 gms $\text{p-NO}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{CHO}$; the use of alcoholic HCl under similar</p>	
CARD:	8/16		

COUNTRY	:	Hungary	G-3
CATEGORY	:		
ABS. JOUR.	:	RZKhim., No. 21 1959, No.	75066
AUTHOR	:		
INST.	:		
TITLE	:		

ACC. DUUR. : RZKhim., No. 21 1959, No. 75066

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : mixture of 2 gms V, 20 ml water, and 1 ml 10 N NaOH is shaken at 0° (10 min); following the addition of 0.5 ml glacial CH₃COOH (to pH 6), 1.17 gms of DL-erythro- β -p-nitrophenylserine is obtained, mp 175-177° (decomp). Heating 2 gms VII with 20 ml 5 N HCl (4.5 hrs) over a water bath at pH 6 (10 ml 10 N NaOH) gives 1.43 gms DL-threo- β -p-nitrophenylserine, mp 187-188° (decomp). The same product is obtained by stirring 2 gms DL-I (30 min) with 15 ml 1 N NaOH, followed by

CARD: 11/16

COUNTRY	:	Hungary	G-3
CATEGORY	:		
ABS. JOUR.	:	RZKhim., No. 21 1959, No.	75066
AUTHOR	:		
INST.	:		
TITLE	:		
ORIG. PUB.	:		
ABSTRACT	:	neutralization with 0.6 ml glacial CH_3COOH ; mp 179-180° (decomp). 2 gms of the ME L (+)- β - ρ -nitrophenylserine are stirred with 15 ml 1 N NaOH (30 min, 20°); neutralization with 0.6 ml glacial CH_3COOH gives 1.8 gm L (-)-threo- β - ρ -nitrophenylserine (VIII), mp 204-206° (decomp), $[\alpha]_D -38^\circ$ ($c = 2$; 1 N HCl). The same product is obtained (19.16 gms) by the hydrolysis of 25 gms L (+)-I in 100 ml 5 N HCl by refluxing for 6 hrs followed by neutralization with 10 N	

CARD: 12A6

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : NaOH to pH 4; mp 203-205° (decomp), $[\alpha]_D -38^\circ$ ($c = 1.1$; 1 N HCl). A solution of 50 gms L (+)-I in 50 ml $\text{CH}_3\text{CO}_2\text{O}$; after 30 min, 46.9 gms of N-acetyl-L (+)-I are obtained, mp 172-173°, $[\alpha]_D +22^\circ$ ($c = 1$; CH_3OH). A solution of 10 gms VIII in 15 ml pyridine on standing after addition of $\text{CH}_3\text{CO}_2\text{O}$ gives 7.6 gms 2-methyl-4- ρ -nitrobenzal- Δ^2 -oxazolinone-5, mp 186-187° (from CHCl_3). A solution of 4 gms VIII in 25 ml 1 N NaOH on

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001 is CIA-RDP86-00513R000723830006-2

CARD: 13/16

COUNTRY	:	Szeged	G-3
CATEGORY	:		
ABS. JOUR.	:	RZKhim., No. 21 1959, No.	75066
AUTHOR	:		
VISIT.	:		
TITLE	:		
ORIG. PUB.	:		
ABSTRACT	:	shaking with 4 ml $(CH_3CO)_2O$ (20°, 20 min) gives 2.73 gms N-Acetyl-L-(+)-threo- β -p-nitrophenyl-serine, mp 188-190° ^S (decomp), $[\alpha]_D +42^\circ$ (c = 2; 0.1 N NaOH). A suspension of 2 gms V in 50 ml water on treatment with 0.8 gm NaHCO ₃ (2 hrs, 20°) gives the ME of DL-erythro- β -p-nitrophenyl-serine, yield 1.16 gms, mp 115-116° (decomp; from alc and petroleum ether). refluxing 1 gm DL-threo- β -p-nitrophenylserine with 5 ml 48% HBr (1 hr) in the cold gives the hydrobromide	
CARD	:	14/16	

KOLLONITSCH, J.; HAJOS, A.

Synthetic examinations in connection with chloramphenicol. VI. Side reaction at the Meerwein reduction of 1-p-nitrophenyl-2-acetamido-3-oxypropanone-1. p. 403.

Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia. Kemiasi Tudomanyok Osztalya. KOZLEMENYEI. Budapest, Hungary, Vol. 10, No. 4, 1958.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 7, July 1959
UNCL

Kollonitsch, J.; Hajos, A.

Synthetic examinations in connection with chloramphenicol. VII. Retrograde aldol condensation in the treo-B-p-nitrophenylserine-ester series. p. 445.

Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia. Kemialai Tudomanyok Osztalya. KOZLEMENYEI.
Budapest, Hungary, Vol. 10, No. 4, 1958

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 7, July 1959

Uncl.

Country : HUNGARY
 Category : Organic Chemistry. Natural Substances and
 Their Synthetic Analogs
 Abs. Jour : Ref Zhur - Khim., No 5, 1959, No. 15545 G
 Author : Hajos, A.; Kollonitsch, J.
 Institut. : Hungarian AS
 Title : Investigations Concerning Chloramphenicol. V.
 On Threo- β -p-Nitrophenylserine
 Orig. Pub. : Acta chim. Acad. scient. hung., 1958, 15,
 No 2, 175-181
 Abstract : A transformation of N-acetyl-threo- β -p-nitrophenylserine (I) into Dg-(—)-threo-1-p-nitrophenyl-2-aminopropanediol-1,3 (II), which is the basis corresponding to chloramphenicol (III), was accomplished. By means of brucine (IV), I is cleaved into optical antipodes and L_s-I is converted into ethyl ether (EE) of L_s-I (L_s-V), the latter is reduced to II by NaBH₄. II is obtained from L_s-I also through L_s-(—)-threo- β -p-nitrophenylserine (L_s-VI)

Card: 1/11

Country :
 APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723830006-2

Abs. Jour : Ref Zhur - Khim., No 5, 1959, No. 15545

Author :
 Institut. :
 Titlo :
 Orig. Pub. :
 Abstract cont'd. : and EE of L_s-VI (VII). I is synthesized from EE of threo- β -phenylserine (VIII) by acetylation to O-acetyl derivative (IX), which after nitration is rearranged in an alkaline medium in V and is then oxidized to I. Another method of synthesizing I consists in the transformation of VIII into O,N-diacetyl derivative (X), nitration of X to EE of O,N-diacetyl-threo- β -p-nitrophenylserine (XI), saponification of the latter to VI and acetylation of VI

Card: 2/11

Country Category : G
 Abs. Jour : Ref Zhar - Khim., No 5, 1959, No. 15545
 Author :
 Institut. :
 Title :
 Orig. Pub. :
 Abstract cont'd. : into 300 g. of ice, and 75 g. of NaHCO_3 are added, with yield of V of 11.33 g., m.p. 181-182° (from alcohol). Analogously, by nitration of X, XI is obtained, with yield of 83.5%, m.p. 121-123° (from aqueous alcohol). 5 g. of V and 19 ml. of 1 n. NaOH are heated for 15 minutes at about 100° and by acidification with concentrated HCl, I is precipitated, with yield of 87.5%, m.p. 209-210° (reprecipitation from 10% NaHCO_3 with 1 n. HCl). By saponification

Card: 5/11

Country Category : G
 Author :
 Institut. :
 Title :
 Orig. Pub. :
 Abstract : of XI (8 hours with 2 n. HCl at about 100°), VI is obtained, with yield of 62%, m.p. 184-185° (decomposition). A solution of 0.38 g. of VI in 1.9 ml. of 1 n. NaOH is agitated for 15 minutes at about 0° with 0.38 ml. of $(\text{CH}_3\text{CO})_2\text{O}$; by acidification with HCl, I is precipitated, with yield of 66.5%. 8.48 g. of I and 12.4 g. of anhydrous IV are dissolved in 216 ml. of boiling CH_3OH ; after chilling, brucine salt of L_S-I is precipitated, with yield of 87.5%, m.p.

Card: 6/11

Country :
Category :

G

Abs. Jour : Ref Zhur - Khim., No 5, 1959, No. 15545

Author :
Institut. :
Title :

Orig Pub. :

Abstract cont'd. : 235-236° (decomposition), $[\alpha]D +8^\circ$ (c 1; 80% CH₃OH); from the mother liquor, the salt of D_g-I is separated out, with yield of 76%, m.p. 126-127° (decomposition; from aqueous CH₃OH), $[\alpha]D +26^\circ$ (c 1; 80% CH₃OH). By mixing with 0.5 NaOH at about 20°, the salts are transformed, respectively, into L_g-I, with yield of 84%, m.p. 191-192° (decomposition), $[\alpha]D +43^\circ$ (c 2; 0.1 n. NaOH) and D_g-I, m.p. 190-191° (decomposition), $[\alpha]D -43^\circ$ (c 2; 0.1 n. NaOH). 1 g. of

Card: 7/11

Country :
Category :

Abs. Jour : Ref Zhur - Khim., No 5, 1959, No. 15545

Author :
Institut. :
Title :

Orig Pub. :

Abstract cont'd. : L_g-I is heated for one hour with 5 ml. of 2 n. HCl (about 100°), and L_g-VI is separated out with the acetate of sodium, with yield of 56%, m.p. 203-204° (decomposition), $[\alpha]D -38^\circ$ (c 1; 1 n. HCl). HCl gas (-10°, one hour) is passed through a solution of 1.24 g. of L_g-I in 30 ml. of absolute alcohol, saturated with HCl, and L_g-V is separated out, with yield of 83%, m.p. 124-125° (from water), $[\alpha]D +28^\circ$ (c 1; alcohol). Analogously, from O-methyl-threo-β-phenylserine

Card: 8/11

Country	:	G
Category	:	
Abs. Jour	:	Ref Zhur - Khim., No 5, 1959, No. 15545
Author	:	
Institut.	:	
Title	:	
Orig Pub.	:	
Abstract cont'd.	:	(Ref Zhur-Khim, 1957, 57648) XII was obtained [HC, yield 57%, m.p. 178-180° (decomposition; from alcohol-ether)], and from I ₉ -VI, VII was obtained, with yield of 92%, m.p. 142-143° (decomposition), [α]D +35° (c 1; dioxane); HC, yield 89%, m.p. 174-175° (decomposition; from alcohol-ether), [α]D -18° (c 2; 1 n. HCl). 0.58 g. of VII in 10 ml. of absolute tetrahydrofuran is mixed for four hours at about 20° with 0.33 g. of anhydrous LiI and 0.09 g. of 95% NaBH ₄ , left standing for about 12 hours
Card:	9/11	

HUNGARY / Organic Chemistry--Natural compounds and
their synthetic analogs

G-3

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 8, 1959, 27628

Author : Hajos, A. and Kollaritsch, J.

Inst : Hungarian Academy of Sciences

Title : Investigation of the Chemistry of Chloramphen-
icol. VI. Side Reactions During the Meerwein
[-Ponndorf] Reduction of 1-p-Nitrophenyl-2-
Acetamido-3-Hydroxy-1-Propanone

Orig Pub: Acta Chim Acad Sci Hung, 16. No 4, 461-466
(1958) (in German with English and Russian sum-
maries)

Abstract: The reduction of 1-(p-nitrophenyl)-2-acetamido-
3-hydroxy-1-propanone (I) by the action of (iso-
 $C_3H_7)_3Al$ (II) by the Meerwein [Ponndorf] method

Card 1/4

123

HUNGARY / Organic Chemistry--Natural compounds and
their synthetic analogs

0-3

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 8, 1959, 27628

Abstract: (L. M. Long and H. D. Troutmann, J Amer Chem Soc, 71, 2475 (1949)), in addition to threo-1,3-propanediol (IV), gives 2,4-dimethyl-5-(p-nitrophenyl)-oxazole (V). The following reaction scheme is proposed: I(aq) \rightarrow 1-(p-nitrophenyl)-2-acetamido-2-propene-1-one (VI) (rearrangement) \rightarrow 1-(p-nitrophenyl)-2-acetamido-1-propanone (reduction) \rightarrow 1-(p-nitrophenyl)-2-acetamido-acetamido [sic]-1-hydroxypropane (cyclization) \rightarrow V. The above reaction scheme is confirmed by the synthesis of V from VI (see also RZhKhim, 1957, 63651). The mother liquor remaining after the separation of III and IV (from 200 gms I) is evaporated to dryness, the residue is re-

Card 2/4

HUNGARY / Organic Chemistry--Natural compounds and
their synthetic analogs

G-3

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 8, 1959, 27628

Abstract: fluxed with 400 ml alc + 50 ml conc HCl, the solution is evaporated, extracted with 300 ml 1 N HCl, neutralized to pH 6, and extracted with 200 ml portions of ether; the residue yields 11.5 gms V, mp 170-171° (from alc). 1.56 gm VI and 3 gms II in 50 ml abs 180-C₃H₇OH (3.5 hrs, 95°) gives 0.57 gm V. The hydrogenation of 2.3 gms V in 80 ml abs alc with 0.5 gm Pd/C gives 2.4 gm, mp 107-108°. The action of H₃PO₂ + NaNO₂ on the latter product converts it to 2,4-dimethyl-5-(p-aminophenyl)-oxazole (yield 1.85 gms, mp 107-108°). The reaction of 1 gm I with 2.4 gms (C₆H₅)₃CCl in pyridine (4 days, 20°) gives 1-(p-nitrophenyl)-2-acetamido-3-

Card 3/4

124

KOLLONTAY, M.V. [translator]; ARNSHTYN, G.B., redaktor; GORYUNOVA, L.K.,
redaktor izdatel'stva; SHITS, V.P., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Timber floating in the Scandinavian countries; a collection of
translations from the Swedish] Lesosoplav v Skandinavskikh stranakh;
sbornik perevodnykh statei. Perevod so shvedskogo M.V.Kollontai.
Moskva, Goslesbunizdat, 1956. 63 p.
(Lumber--Transportation) (MIRA 10:3)

KOLLONTAY, V.

Bourgeois political economy on problems of the economic development
of underdeveloped countries. Vencken, 1956. (MIRA 10:4)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723830006-2
(Economic development, Underdeveloped areas) (MIRA 9:7)

KOLLONTAY, V.M.

TSAGOLOV, N.A., prof., doktor ekon.nauk; BLYUMIN, I.G., prof., doktor ekon.nauk [deceased]; RUMYANTSEV, A.M., prof.; KORNIYENKO, A.A., dotsent, kand.ekon.nauk; SHNEYERSON, A.I., prof., doktor ekon.nauk; LIF, Sh.B., prof., doktor ekon.nauk; SHVEDKOVA, G.M., kand.ekon. nauk; FISHBINSKIY, Yu.K.; DVORKIN, I.N., doktor ekon.nauk; SIDOROV, I.F.; KHAZIZOV, R.Kh., kand.ekon.nauk; NIKOLAYEV, A.B., kand.ekon. nauk; AVRAMCHUK, F.P., kand.ekon.nauk; AL'TER, L.B., doktor ekon. nauk; BOYARSKIY, A.Ya., prof., doktor ekon.nauk; BREGEL', E.Ya., prof., doktor ekon.nauk; ARZUMANYAN, A.A.; VOLODIN, V.S., dotsent, kand.ekon.nauk; MIKSHA, L.S., kand.ekon.nauk; BUNKINA, M.K., dotsent, kand.ekon.nauk; YEVREYSKOV, A.V., kand.ekon.nauk; FADEYEVA, T.A., kand.ekon.nauk; KOLGANOV, M.V., prof., doktor ekon.nauk; KHROMUSHIN, G.B., kand.ekon.nauk; MOSHENSKIY, M.G., kand.ekon.nauk; IVANOV, N.N., kand.ekon.nauk; GUTTSAYT, M.G., dotsent, kand.ekon. nauk; ABOLIN, V.Ya., prof., doktor ekon.nauk; KOLLONTAY, V.M., kand.ekon.nauk; GLUKHAREV, L.I., kand.ekon.nauk; POKROVSKIY, A.I., kand.ekon.nauk; DADASHEV, G.A., dotsent, kand.ekon.nauk; ALESHINA, I.V., kand.ekon.nauk; ZHAMIN, V.A., dotsent, kand.ekon.nauk;

(Continued on next card)

TSAGOLOV, N.A.--(continued) Card 2.

KOZLOV, A.P.; TIMOFEEV, T.T., kand.istor.nauk; ALEKSEYEV, A.M., dotsent, kand.ekon.nauk; FILATOVA, Ye.M., dotsent, kand.ekon.nauk. Prinimali uchastiye: VOLKOV, F.M., kand.ekon.nauk; KHROMUSHIN, G.B.; VOZNESENSKIY, L.A., nauchnyy sotrudnik. SPERANSKAYA, L., red.; CHEPELEVA, O., tekhn.red.

[Criticism of present-day bourgeois, reformist, and revisionist economic theories] Kritika sovremennykh burzhuaznykh, reformistskikh i revizionistskikh ekonomicheskikh teoriy. Pod red. N.A.TSagalova. Moskva, Izd-vo Sotsial'no-ekon.lit-ry, 1960. 588 p. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Moscow. Universitet. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Arzumanyan).

(Economics)

KOLLONTAY, Vladimir Mikhaylovich

[New manifestations in the export of capital] Novye iavleniia v vye-
voze kapitala. Moskva, Vysshiaia shkola, 1960. 53 p. (MIRA 14:9)
(Capital) (Investments, Foreign)

KOLLONTAY, Vladimir Mikhaylovich; SOLODOVNIKOV, V.G., kand.ekonom.nauk,
ctv.red.; KUCHINSKIY, N.N., red.izd-va; MAKOGONOV, I.A.,
tekhn.red.

[Foreign investments in economically underdeveloped countries]
Inostrannye investitsii v ekonomicheski slaborazvitykh stranakh.
Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR, 1960. 273 p.

(Underdeveloped areas) (Investments, Foreign) (MIRA 14:2)

KHMEL'NITSKAYA, Ye.L., doktor ekon. nauk, prof.; LEMIN, I.M., doktor ist. nauk; MAKSIMOVA, M.M., kand. ekon. nauk; GONCHAROV, A.N., kand. ekon. nauk; VASIL'KOV, N.P., kand. ekon. nauk; VAL'KOV, V.V., kand. ekon. nauk; KOLLONTAY, V.M., kand. ekon. nauk; ETINGER, Ya.Ya., kand. ekon. nauk; DALIN, S.A., kand. ekon. nauk; PUSHKIN, A.A., mlad. nauchnyy sotr.; MOROZOV, V., red.; MOSKVINA, R., tekhn. red.

[Economic problems of the "Common Market."]Ekonomicheskie problemy "Obshchego rynka." Moskva, Sotskgiz, 1962. 510 p.

(MIRA 16:3)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut mirovoy ekonomiki i mezhdunarodnykh otnosheniy. 2. Institut mirovoy ekonomiki i mezhdunarodnykh otnosheniy Akademii nauk SSSR (for all except Morozov, Moskvina).
(European Economic Community)

KOLLONTAY, V. M.

"Optimal combination of manpower and investments"

report to be submitted for the United Nations Conference on the Application of Science and Technology for the Benefit of the Less Developed Areas - Geneva, Switzerland, 4-20 Feb 63.

KOLLONTAY, Vladimir Mikhaylovich; ETINGER, Yakov Yakovlevich;
FRIDMAN, L.Sh., red.izd-va; BERESLAVSKAYA, L.Sh., tekhn.
red.

[The "Common Market" and liberated countries] "Obshchii rynok"
i osvobodivshiesia strany. Moskva, Izd-vo vostochnoi lit-ry,
1963. 75 p. (MIRA 16:4)
(Underdeveloped areas—Foreign economic relations)
(European Economic Community)

Kollorkin, D. Ya.

AUTHORS: Semenov, Yu. N., Zhinkin, D. Ya.,
Kuznetsova, A. G., Kollorkin, R. G. 32-2-26/60

TITLE: Short Reports (Korotkiye soobshcheniya).

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1958, Vol. 24, Nr 2, pp. 192-192
(USSR).

ABSTRACT: A method operating with a magnetic scales for the determination of the density of metal-ceramic ferromagnetic products is applied by Yu.N. Semenov (Polytechnical Institute imeni A.A. Zhdanov, Gor'kiy). The tear-off force of a permanent magnet is directly proportional to the density of the material. The duration of examination is similar to that according to the gravimetric method. Based on experimental results D.Ya. Zhinkin and A.G. Kuznetsova proposed a modification of the method according to ГОСТ 6989-54 for lacquers and paints, published by the lacquer and paint industry. An infrared lamp should be employed for the determination of the dry residue of organic silicon insulation lacquers, because by this means the duration of analysis is much reduced. R.G. Koldorkin (Polytechnical Institute imeni A.A. Zhdanov, Gor'kiy) determined the cross-sections of bodies with a complicated shape by means

Card 1/2

Short Reports.

32-2-26/60

of displacement of liquid.

ASSOCIATION: Gor'kiy Politechnic Institute imeni A. A. Zhdanov (Gor'kovskiy Politekhnicheskiy Institut im. A. A. Zhdanova)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

1. Scientific reports-USSR

Card 2/2

KOLLOTTI, A. A.

38/49TB

USSR/Chemistry - Metals, Electrochemical Mar 49

Series of
Chemistry - Potential, Electric, of
Metals in Bromide Smelts

"An Electrochemical Series of Voltages for Metal
Smelts With Sodium Bromide and Potassium Bromide
Used as Solvents," Yu. K. Delimarskiy, A. A.

Kollotti, Inst. of Org and Inorg Chem, Acad.Sci
Ukrainian SSR, Kiev, 3 pp

"Zhur Fiz Khim" Vol XXIII, No 3

Finds experimentally the potential of decomposi-
tion of smelts of 16-metal bromides using NaBr-KBr

38/49TB

USSR/Chemistry - Metals, Electrochemical Mar 49
Series of (Contd)

as solvent, and of pure metal bromides at 700°C.
Derives values of electrode potentials of metal
elements, and sets up electrochemical series for
each type of smelts. Compares the two series
with that of the same metals in water. Submitted
6 May 48.

38/49TB

LADOSZ, J.; TOMASZKO, H.; KOLLOTO, B.

Dysentery in the Bialystok during 1953. *Przegl. epidem. Warsz.* 9
no.2:81-94 1955.

1. Z. Zakladu Epidemiologii Państwowego Zakładu Higieny i
Wojewódzkiej Stacji Sanitarno-Epidemiologicznej w Białymostku.
(DYSENTERY, BACILLARY, epidemiology,
in Poland)

KOLLOTO, Barbara

KOLLOTO, Barbara

Typhus in the Bialystok region during 1946-54. Przegl. epidem.,
Warsz. 11 no.1:11-19 1957.

1. Z Wojewodzkiej Stacji Sanitarno-Epidemiologicznej w Bialymstoku
Dyrektor: dr M. Poznanski.
(TYPHUS, epidemiology,
in Poland (Pol))

KOLLOTO B

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 17 Vol 5/6 Public Health June 59

1691. INVESTIGATIONS ON TRICHILOSIS WITH THE HELP OF THE INTRADERMAL TEST. II. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS IN THE AREA OF BIALYSTOK - Untersuchungen über die Trichinellose mittels des Intradermaltestes. II. Epidemiologische Untersuchungen im Gebiete von Bialystok. Kozar Z., Kolloto B., and Warda L. Inst. für Meeres- und Tropenmed., Gdańsk, Sanit. Epidemiol. Station, Bialystok - ZBL. BACT.,

I. AST. ORIG. 1958. 172/1-2 (175-183) Tables 3
For years, the highest incidence of trichinellosis in Poland has been reported from the northwestern region of the country, the area around Bialystok. This area includes part of a virgin forest, in the Russian part of which up to 5% of the animals were found to be infected. To establish the human incidence of trichinellosis in the area in question, some 2,500 persons were subjected to the intradermal test. A positive response was obtained in 38%. Postmortem studies in Bialystok revealed an over-all infection rate of 15%, with 46% in the 31-40 yr. age group.

Véghelyi - Budapest (L. 17)

KOLLWENTZ, O.

AGRICULTURE

PERIODICAL: KRDOGAZDASAG ES RAIPAR. No. 11, 1958

Kollwentz, O. The trade school of Assotthalma is 75 years old. p. 19.
The foresteries of the Danube-Tisza area in the "Glorious Days of Kecskemet." p. 21.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 2,
February 1959, Unclass.

KOLLWENTZ, Odon, dr., erdomernok

Pine forest renewal by sowing. Erdo 13 no.3:133-137 Mr '64.

1. Mecsek State Forestry, Pecs.

KOLLMENTZ, Odon, dr., erdomernok

Maintaining the level of the quantity and quality of
Christmas tree production in Hungary. Erdo 13 no.6:
258-263 Je '64.

1. Mecsek State Forestry, Fecs.

KOLLYUKH, G.M., podpolovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby (L'vov)

Effectiveness of dimedrol therapy in gastric and duodenal peptic ulcer and chronic hyperacid gastritis. Vrach.delo no.3:307 Mr'58
(DIMEDROL) (MIRA 11:5)

35587

Z/014/62/000/004/001/001
E192/E382

9/1200

AUTHOR: Kolmáčka, František, Engineer

TITLE: Horizontal transmitting V antenna with remote-controlled matching

PERIODICAL: Sdělovací technika, no. 4, 1962, 127 - 129

TEXT: A horizontal V antenna covering the frequency range from 1.8 - 8 Mc/s and having a satisfactory radiation pattern is described. The system consists of the actual transmitting antenna, a circuit for matching the antenna to its feeder, equipment for remote-control of the matching elements and cables for feeding and remote-control. The antenna system consists of a shunt and radiators. The shunt is made of aluminium tubes, the individual arms being welded and fixed to a steel support tube. The radiators are made from bronze conductors or wires. The length of the arms of the antenna are $\ell = 36.8$ m, the apex angle is $2\delta = 100^\circ$ and the suspension height is $h = 16$ m. It was found from measurement of the input impedance of the antenna that it could be matched to a coaxial $70-\Omega$ feeder by means of two capacitors connected in the manner illustrated

Card 1/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

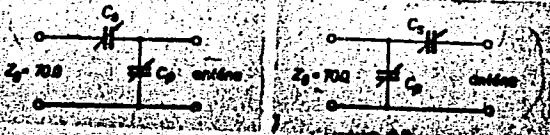
CIA-RDP86-00513R000723830006-2"

Horizontal transmitting

Z/014/62/000/004/001/001
E192/E382

in Fig. 2a. If the parallel variable condenser at the maximum capacitance of 1 200 pF and the series condenser were 400 pF, the matching could cover frequencies up to 5.8 Mc/s. Further matching, up to 8 Mc/s, could be achieved by reducing the length of the shunt arm by 2.8 m. The control system for the antenna is contained in a box which is situated near the apex of the antenna. The control box contains the matching condensers, selsyns for controlling the condensers and spark gaps for protecting them. Each arm of the shunt is provided with a shorting switch (for shortening the length of the arms of the shunt). The radiation pattern of the antenna system is similar to that of a simple V antenna of the same dimensions. Its main advantage lies in the fact that it can be accurately matched to the feeder over a large frequency band. There are 10 figures.

Fig. 2:



Card 2/11

KOLMACKA, Frantisek, inz.

A V-shaped horizontal transmitting antenna with remote tuning. Sdel tech 10 no.4:127-129 Ap '62.

KOLMACKA, J.

A good helper in work, p.8 (Technicke Noviny. Praha, Vol 2, No. 16, August 1954)

SO: Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAL), LC Vol 4, No. 6, June 1955, Uncl

KOLMACKA, J.

How we use technical literature in our factory work. p.114 (Kozarstvi, Vol.7, no.4, Apr. 1957)
Praha

S0: Monthly List of East European Accession (EEAL) LC, Vol.6, no.7, July 1957. Uncl.

KOLMACKA, J.

Model advisory department of technique and production in the Svit factory.

P. 242 (Kozarství. Vol. 7, no. 9, Sept. 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 2,
February 1958

SHURUPOV, Anatoliy Konstantinovich; FREYBERG, Mark Aronovich;
KOLMAGOROV, V.L., retsenzent; KEL'NIK, Valentin Prokop'yevich,
red.; CHAPAYKINA, F.K., red.izd-va; MATLYUK, R.M., tekhn. red.

[Production of economical shape tubes] Proizvodstvo trub ekono-
michnykh profilei. Sverdlovsk, Metallurgizdat, 1963. 296 p.

(Tubes) (Pipe mills)

(MIRA 16:2)

IZOKH, E.P.; KOLMAX, L.M.; NAGOVSKAYA, G.I.; RUSS, V.V. KUZEK, N.H., red.;
GODOVIKOVA, L.A., red.izd-va; AVERKIYEVA, T.A., tekhn.red.

[Pozdnemezozoiskie intruzii tsentral'nogo Sikhote-Alinia i
sviaz' s nimi orudieneniiia. Moskva, Gos. nauchn.-tekhn. izd-vo
sciuznyi geologicheskii institut. Trudy, vol.21). (MIRA 11:4)
(Sikhote-Alin' Range--Mineralogy)

REF ID: A5007735

S/0000-63 0000000-0138/0207

Chuyev, A. D.; Makarova, T. A.; Nesterchuk, N. I.; Kelmak, M. M. //
Khimicheskaya promst. // 1983. // No. 10. // p. 17-19.
// *Chemical synthesis of fibrous silicates*

USSR Institut khimii silikatov. Silikaty i okisli v shirokikh vysokikh temperaturakh (Silicates and oxides in high-temperature chemistry). Moscow: Nauka, 1976. //

fibrous silicate, silicate synthesis, hydrothermal synthesis, synthetic
silicate optical property

total serpentine with a fibrous texture of the chrysotile type was synthesized by hydrothermal synthesis of magnesium and silicon in a medium under hydrothermal conditions in stainless steel autoclaves at a temperature of 300-400°C, pH 9.4, pressure of 100-200 atm, and a reaction time of 10-150 h. The glass and magnesium hydroxide phases were analyzed by X-ray diffraction analysis and the determination of some optical constants of the fibrous products. The X-ray analysis showed the product to be a serpentine. The impurities were talc, various sodium silicates, and sometimes unreacted reagents. The synthesized chrysotile was found to be stable to attack by acids and alkalies (conc. HCl).

... RL AT5007735

and 2 N NaOH, and the latter removed a certain amount of the impurities present. Orig. 0
Figures and 1 table.

... a-58

000063 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MT
002 OTHER: 020